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Views of Old Mexico

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Chicago

CHICAGO, the great inland metropolis of America, is situated at the head of Lake Michigan, a location which forever assures to it the commercial supremacy of the Great West. The astounding developement of this city is one of the most astonishing marvels of the age. A little unimportant meeting-place for voyagers and traders in 1812, it has grown from year to year, like a mighty giant, until now it covers one hundred and ninety square miles of territory, extends along the lake front for twenty-four miles, and is the second city in population and importance in the United States, having, it is estimated, over two millions of inhabitants.

In spite of the rapidity of its development and the disastrous fire of 1871, the well-paved streets and substantial architecture of Chicago gives to the city the permanency and solidity of a much older community. The streets and boulevards, over four thousand miles long, are paved for at least one-half their length.

The city is divided into three natural parts, known as the North Side, the South Side, and the West Side, by the Chicago River and its branches. Sixty or more splendidly built bridges and several tunnels connect these sections. The business center is the South Side and extends from the River to Twelfth Street. State, Clark, Dearborn, La Salle and Market streets and Fifth and Wabash avenues are typical business streets upon which there is an enormous diurnal traffic. The main avenues run parallel with the Lake, many equalling the length of the city.

Chicago was originally built on a flat prairie, raised slightly above the lake, but with its development the original sand and swamp have been elevated, and the lake front protected by various permanent structures. North from Chicago Avenue the Lake Shore Drive and Lincoln Park are secured from the action of the waves by a massive wall.

For many years Chicago was referred to as a typical American city inclined to put little money and effort in self-beautification but the last twenty-five years have seen a steady expansion of a great Park System comprising some of the most delightful municipal breathing spots in America; the erection of public buildings designed in exquisite taste; and the adornment of public places with wonderful works of art from the most noted living sculptors. Its great University, ideal Public Library, unsurpassed school system, beautiful churches and well-equipped and endowed hospitals demonstrate the awakening of the people to the finer things of life—a thorough awakening which has made the name of Chicago famous throughout the world as a leader in municipal improvement.

No American can doubt the ultimate destiny of this aggressive and progressive city to be its elevation to the first place as the greatest metropolis of the Western Hemisphere.

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DEARBORN STREET

Dearborn Street, the "6th Avenue" of Chicago, is one of the city's leading retail thoroughfares. Here are banks, hotels and cafes in confusing array, also outfitters, haberdashers and stores of that kind. At one end is Polk Street Depot, at the other the Chicago River. Further north it becomes Dearborn Avenue, a popular residential street ending at Lincoln Park.



MONROE STREET

A view of the Monroe Street canyon, east from La Salle Street. Finer or more substantial business structures are not to be found on the continent than line this high-grade artery of trade. Monroe Street proper runs from the south branch of the Chicago River to the Lake Front—the longer portion on the further side of the river bearing the prefix "West."



STATE STREET, FROM LAKE

Noted among the thoroughfares of Chicago as the premier retail artery of the city. It is lined with the splendid business palaces of huge establishments of world-wide fame, and is always thronging with people. At night, this street, with its myriads of electric lights, has no rival for brilliancy.



MADISON STREET, FROM WABASH AVENUE

Madison Street is another of Chicago's important trade arteries. Here tower many newer business edifices of giant proportions, enclosing acres of floor space crowded with priceless merchandise. The corner of Madison and State streets is known as "the busiest corner in the world."



CLARK STREET

Clark Street resembles no other street in the world. Even "The Bowery" lacks many of its fascinating peculiarities. Types of every nation on the earth may be found on this cosmopolitan thoroughfare. Nearly every other building is a "hotel" or lodging house. Chinatown is located here and the odor of burning opium is even now not unfamiliar in that quarter. Ticket scalpers, cheap restaurants, labor agencies and museums with their horrors, make the street a most attractive one to the passing sightseer.



HAYMARKET SQUARE

Haymarket Square is noted the world over as the scene of the anarchistic outrage on the night of May 4, 1886, when a bomb was hurled into the midst of a number of policemen who were attempting to disperse a disorderly crowd. In the centre of the square stands a statue of a policeman with uplifted hand, erected to the memory of the officers who perished that night. This location was formerly a hay market, but in recent years has become a great produce market. In the early morning it is one of the busiest centers in Chicago.



NEW CITY HALL AND COOK COUNTY COURT HOUSE

The administrative offices of the City of Chicago and the court rooms and offices of Cook County, Illinois, are in this beautiful edifice, occupying the entire square bounded by Washington, Clark, La Salle and Randolph Streets. The cost of the completed structure was over \$5,000,000. The building is conceded to be the most artistic and severely beautiful municipal structure in the world. The architects were Holabird & Roche, Chicago.



THE POST OFFICE

The new Post Office Building, one of the most magnificent postal structures in the United States, is located in a square formed by Adams, Clark and Dearborn Streets and Jackson Boulevard. The delay in its completion caused many spirited controversies. From this great central station radiate forty-seven carrier stations, four stations without carriers, and two hundred sub-stations, in all employing 1,633 clerks, 1,400 carriers and collectors. The annual receipts aggregate about \$10,000,000 and more than 50,000 tons of mail are handled each year.



ART INSTITUTE

This structure stands on the lake front facing Michigan Avenue, near the foot of Adams Street and was erected in 1893 at a cost of \$785,000. It contains a rare collection of paintings, statuary and other objects of art. Many wealthy Chicagoans take especial pride in this institution and have enriched it by their liberal gifts. It is open to the public on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Schools of art and design are maintained here by the city.



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Chicago's Public Library building bears the reputation of being one of the finest library structures in the world. The interior is exquisitely finished in marble, mother-of-pearl and onyx. It is situated on Michigan Avenue between Randolph and Washington Streets, and commands a view of Lake Michigan. Upon its shelves are more than three hundred thousand volumes. Here the sewing girl and the society woman meet on a common level and the millionaire and tramp brush elbows. The institution is maintained at an annual cost of over one hundred thousand dollars.

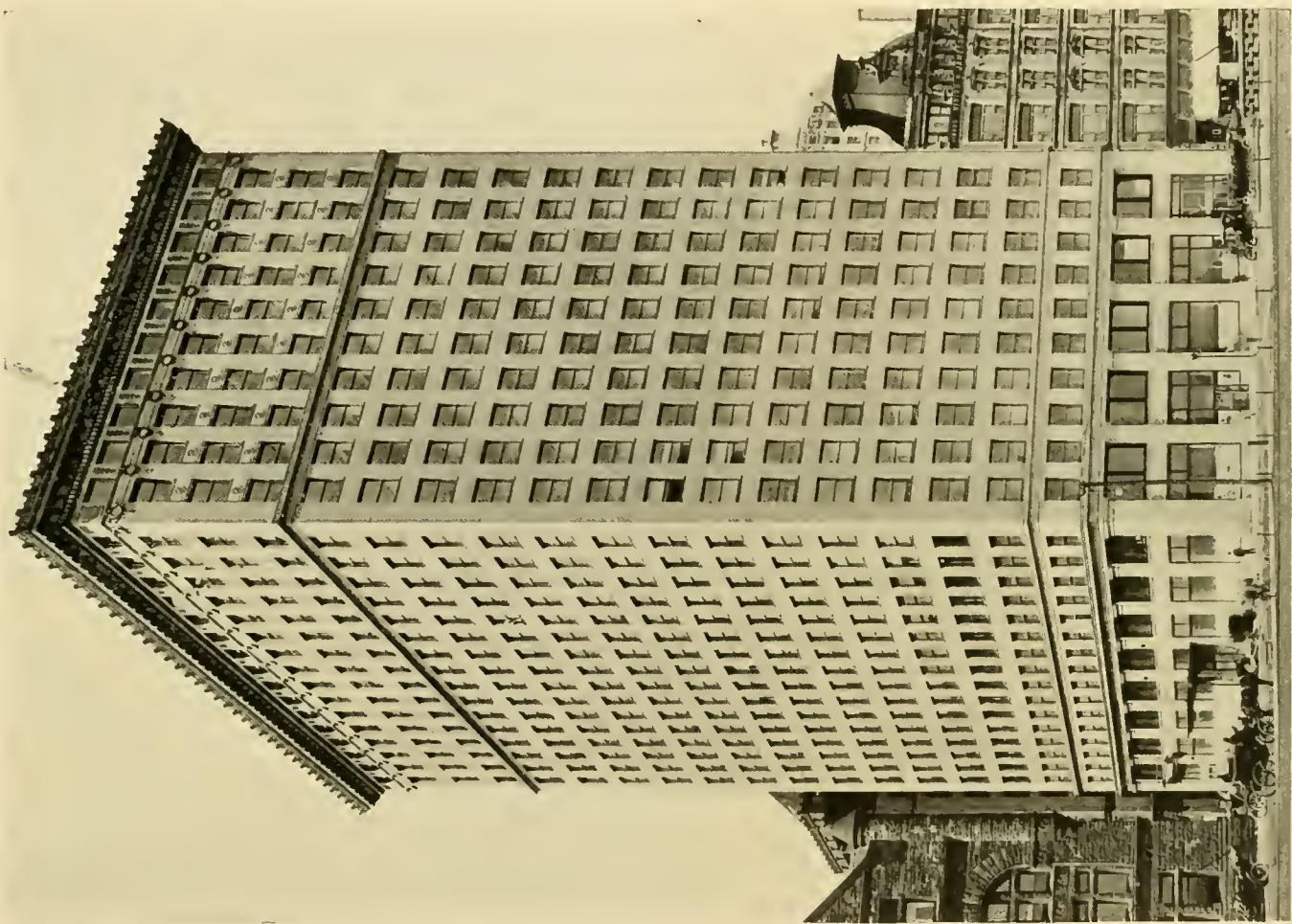


NEW MADISON STREET PASSENGER TERMINAL

One of the finest architectural features of the city with facilities for taking care of a quarter million of passengers every twenty-four hours. With one exception, the largest railway terminal in the United States and cost \$20,000,000. Has a capacity for 1800 trains daily. Occupies four entire city blocks bounded by Madison, Kinzie, Clinton and Canal Streets. The immense trainshed is 840 feet long and extends over three city squares.

THE McCORMICK BUILDING

The McCormick Building, located on the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street, was completed May 1, 1910, at a cost of \$1,700,000. It is an unusually attractive type of modern business architecture, built of grey brick and granite, with interior trimmings in mahogany and white Vermont marble. Eleven elevators provide ample express, local and freight service between the twenty floors of the structure. It is the best lighted and ventilated building in Chicago.





THE ILLINOIS THEATRE

A beautiful theatre building located on Jackson Boulevard between Wabash and Michigan Avenues. Its interior equipment and conveniences are typical of the superlative character of Chicago play-houses. No city in the country can equal Chicago in this respect. A discriminating and enthusiastic play-going population enables the theatrical promoters to maintain this high standard permanently.



VIEW OF MICHIGAN AVENUE

Michigan Avenue lies along the Lake Front and is a favorite driveway. No obstructive buildings, except the Art Institute, lie between it and the Lake and cool breezes make the Avenue a most inviting thoroughfare on a warm day. The Blackstone, Congress and Auditorium Hotels are located here. The splendid stage of the original Auditorium is modeled after that of the Opera House at Buda-Pesth. At the corner of La Salle Street is the great Railway Exchange Building and further along rises the beautiful tower of the Montgomery, Ward & Co. building.



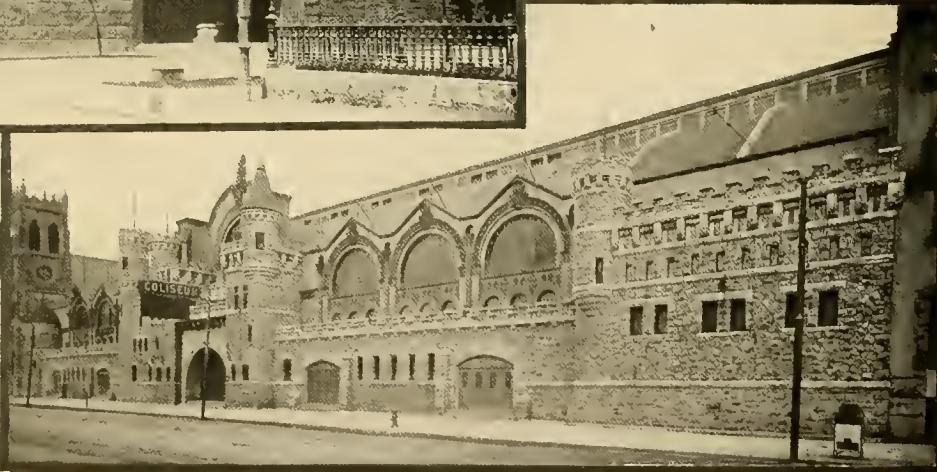
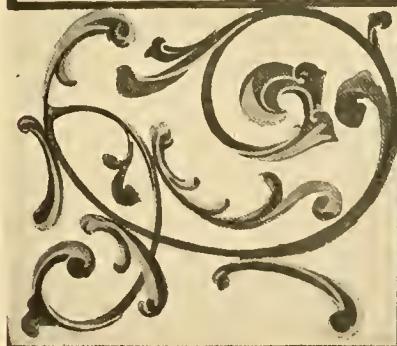
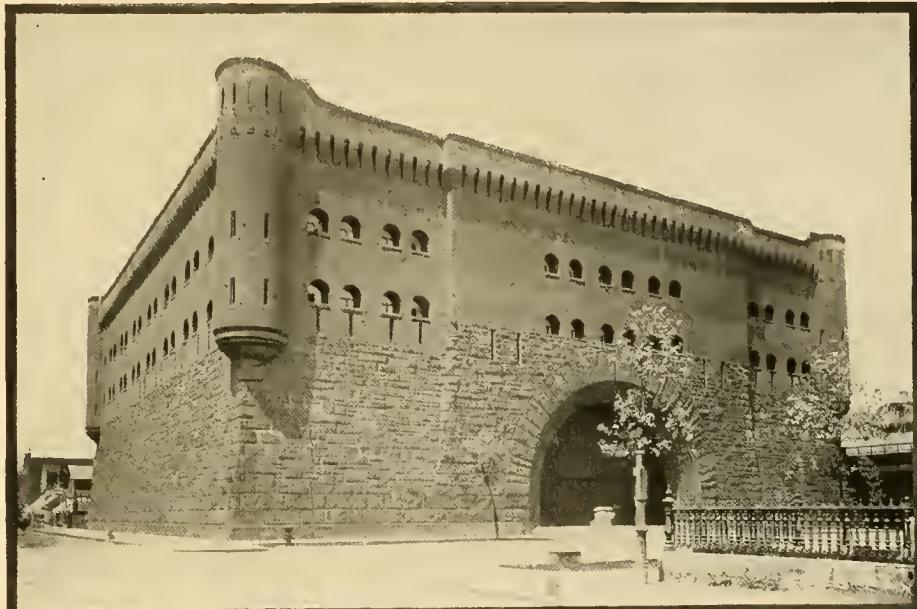
ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank at the corner of Jackson Boulevard and La Salle Street is one of the oldest and most stable institutions in the city. The architecture of the building is particularly attractive, although the surrounding skyscrapers dwarf its really fine proportions. It is said to be an exact model of the Bank of England.



COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL

The Cook County Hospital, the largest of the public charities of Chicago, occupies twelve acres on West Harrison and Polk Streets. The main building is a handsome edifice of red brick with stone trimmings and contains twenty-four wards each devoted to a separate class of disease. Any patient without money is taken at this hospital and receives as good treatment as if he were wealthy. Other structures are a detention hospital, a building devoted to contagious diseases, and a morgue.

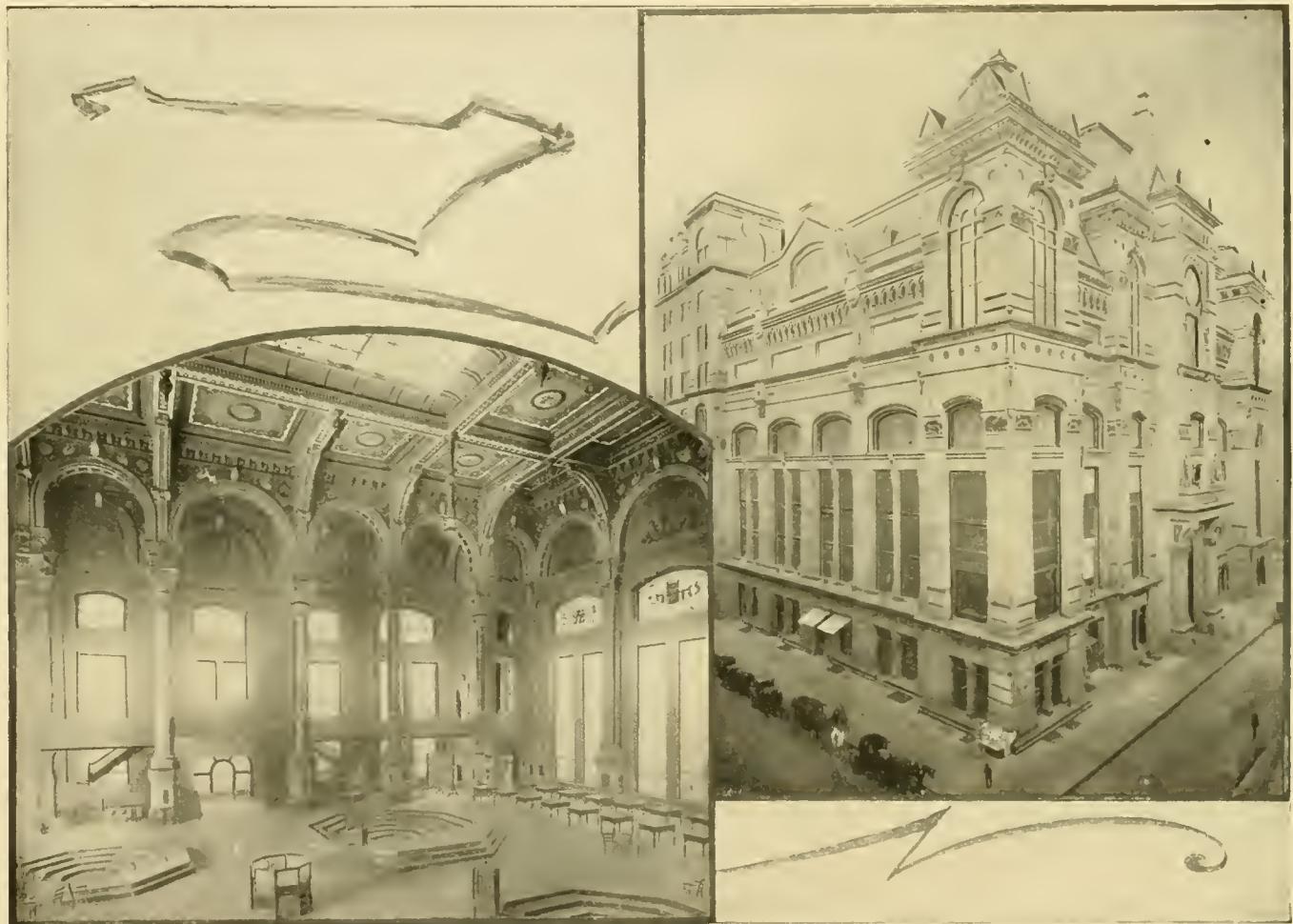


FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, I. N. G.

The First Regiment Armory, located on Michigan Avenue at Sixteenth Street, is a massive structure of stone and brick, and ranks with the finest armory buildings of the country. The interior is equipped with every facility for the instruction and comfort of the militiamen. The cost of the building, \$500,000, was raised by public subscription.

THE COLISEUM

When the old Coliseum building at Fifty-third Street was destroyed by fire this new structure was erected on Wabash Avenue. The original intention was to use it for the accommodation of conventions, etc., but it has been devoted largely to indoor sports in recent years. Great circus shows are an annual winter event.



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

The Board of Trade Building at the head of La Salle Street on Jackson Boulevard has been the scene of some of the most stupendous trading operations in the history of speculation. Here Ed Partridge is said to have made one million dollars in one day, probably to lose an equal amount on the next; "Old Hutch" startled the world by the magnitude of his transactions for a time, and Joseph Leiter met a Waterloo in his great wheat deal. Sharp turns in the market are the signal for the wildest confusion, and often pandemonium reigns supreme. The scenes may be witnessed from the galleries by visitors. Most of the big deals are in wheat, pork and lard.



MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY BUILDING

The headquarters of one of the largest mail order concerns in the world, located on Michigan Avenue and Madison Street. The structure enjoys the distinction of being the highest in Chicago. All orders come to Montgomery Ward & Company by mail, and sales are not otherwise made.



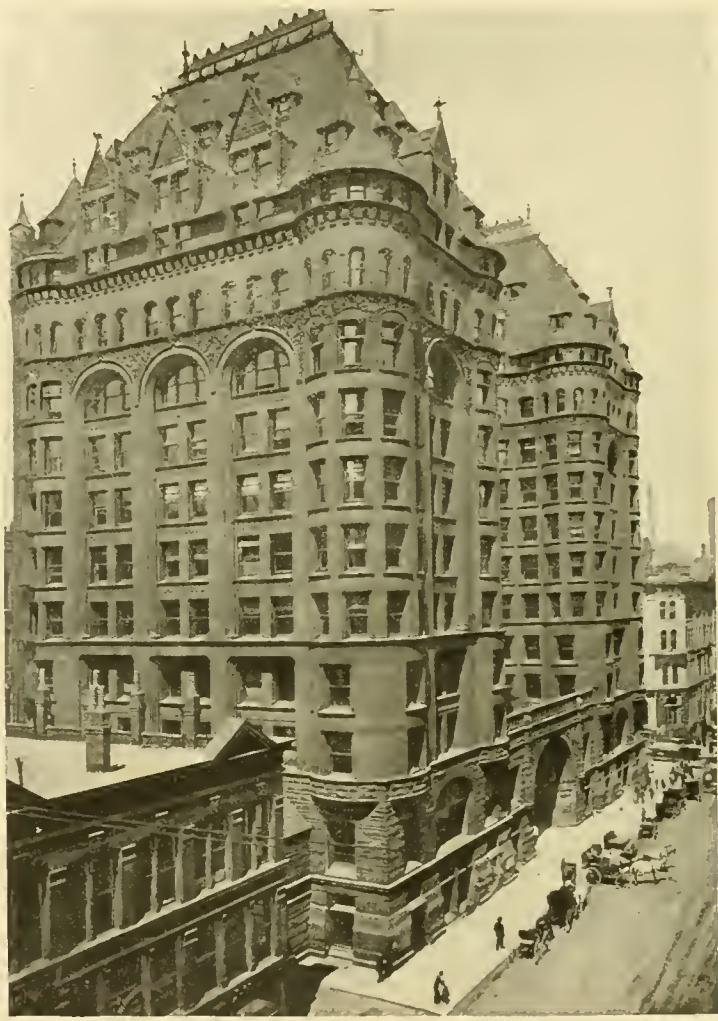
STOCK EXCHANGE

The Chicago Stock Exchange Building is located at the corner of Washington and La Salle Streets, diagonally across from City Hall. It is one of the largest office structures in the city. The exchange is on the second floor. Here a large volume of speculative business is done every day in the week, except Sundays and holidays.



MASONIC TEMPLE

The Masonic Temple, situated at the corner of Randolph and State Streets, is two hundred and sixty-five feet high. The number of its tenants would be sufficient to populate a fair sized village. Although not owned by the Masonic Order, several lodges meet here, paying an annual rental for the privilege. It contains fourteen passenger and two freight elevators.



WOMAN'S TEMPLE

The Woman's Temple, at the corner of Monroe and La Salle streets stands as a monument to the untiring temperance workers of Chicago. It is twelve stories high and contains three hundred offices. The building is a fire-proof structure of steel, granite and terra cotta, and was built by the W. C. T. U. at a cost of \$1,500,000.



THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

From an architectural standpoint, this fine building, at Clark and Adams Streets, is one of the most pleasing skyscrapers in the West. The usual feeling of immensity has been overcome in an artistic way by the introduction of classic designs and graceful ornamentations. The general style is Italian Renaissance. The street floor is occupied by the banking rooms of the well-known Commercial National Bank.



RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING

This edifice is numbered among the handsome office buildings in the city. It is located on Michigan Avenue, near the Art Institute, overlooking Lake Michigan. The structure is devoted to office purposes, being designed especially for the accommodation of railroad headquarters.



MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY ESTABLISHMENT, STATE AND WASHINGTON STREETS

Marshall Field & Company's retail dry goods store, the largest in the world, is located on the block bounded by State, Washington and Randolph Streets and Wabash Avenue. The gross area of the retail premises is over a million and a half square feet, including 35 acres of floor space. It is estimated that on special days and during the holiday season the number of visitors to this mammoth establishment averages nearly 200,000. The main aisle is 385 feet long.



SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The Sears, Roebuck & Co. plant, where nearly 10,000 employees are kept busy, occupies 40 acres in one of the residential sections of Chicago. The executive officers and clerical force occupy the Administration Building (shown at the left), a fireproof structure 450x140 ft., with three stories and basement. The Merchandise Building (in center) is the largest ever erected for the purpose, being 1100x355 ft., nine stories high and basement. Over \$8,000,000 worth of merchandise is constantly kept in stock. The space not yet occupied for business purposes has been laid out as a sunken garden with artificial lake, fountains, and a Grecian pergola, or rest house (shown at right) for the use of employees.



THE PALMER HOUSE

This famous hotel, at the corner of State and Monroe Streets, was built shortly after the great fire by Potter Palmer, to whose estate it now belongs. Many great political deals were consummated within its walls, and its name is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.



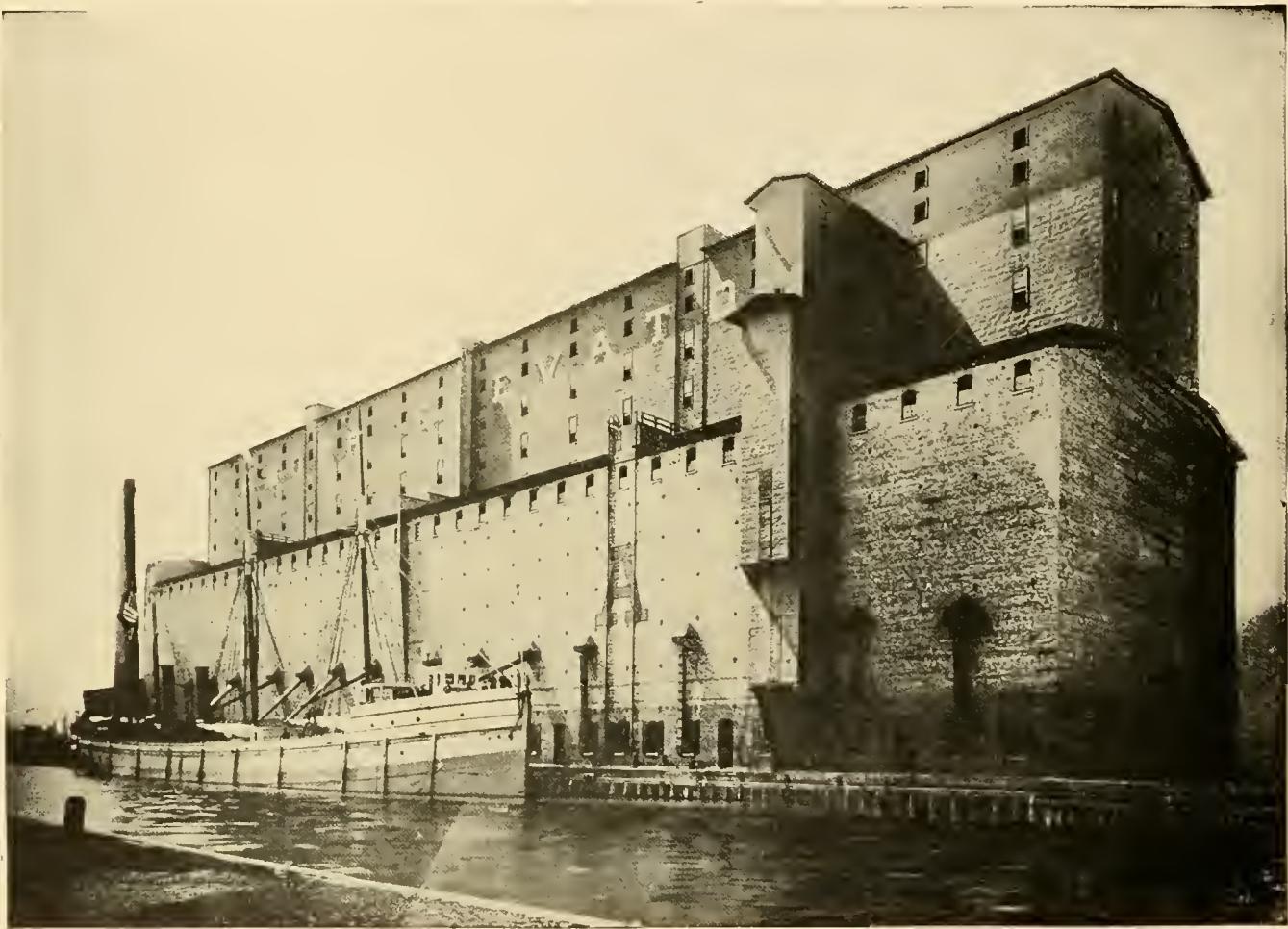
THE CONGRESS HOTEL

Facing Lake Michigan and Lake Front Park on Michigan Avenue, this is one of the most costly structures ever erected for hotel purposes. Noted for its great convention hall and splendid banquet rooms, the largest of the latter easily accommodating one thousand persons. The famous Pompeian Room of this hotel is without a rival in America, and is justly considered one of the impressive "sights" of Chicago.



THE AUDITORIUM HOTEL

Michigan Avenue and Congress Street. A magnificent hotel edifice with accommodations for a veritable army of guests. A center of activity during great political gatherings. Famous the world over for lavish interior decorative effects and superb appointments throughout. The Auditorium Hotel has become so thoroughly identified with Chicago that it figures in all song and story relative to the great metropolis.



ARMOUR ELEVATOR

The Armour grain elevator is the largest in the city, and belongs to the millionaire meat packer. The owner is noted for his great wheat operations on the Board of Trade. The vast quantities of the actual product in this immense elevator have often been able to turn the market in his favor. The elevator is located on Goose Island in the Chicago River. The combined capacity of the Chicago elevator warehouses is thirty-one million bushels.



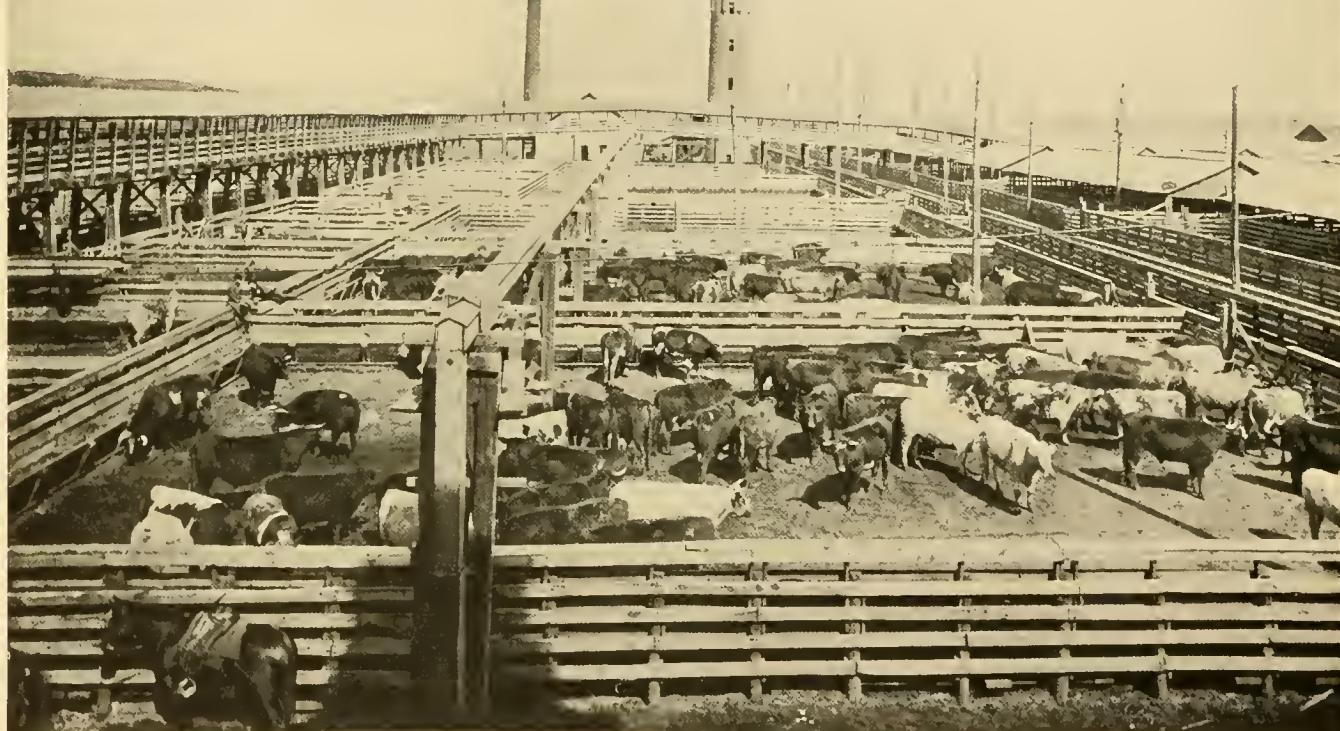
"WHALEBACK," "CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS"

The largest exclusively excursion steamer in the world. It makes daily trips to Milwaukee and return through the season. This great boat is fitted with every modern convenience and can carry four thousand passengers. It is built in "whaleback" style and is three hundred and sixty-two feet in length.



HALSTED STREET LIFTING BRIDGE

Most of the bridges spanning the Chicago River turn to permit the passage of steamers, but the Halsted Street bridge lifts, being supported by iron framework. When the bell sounds to give warning, the bridge rises with whoever or whatever may be upon it at the time.



STOCK YARDS AND TOWER

All visitors to Chicago are sure to include a trip to the celebrated stock yards during their sojourn in the city. Thousands of head of cattle are slaughtered here daily. The cattle are housed in hundreds of pens covering three hundred and twenty acres. The problem of supplying this immense area with water was solved by the building of a great tower, from which it is distributed among the pens.



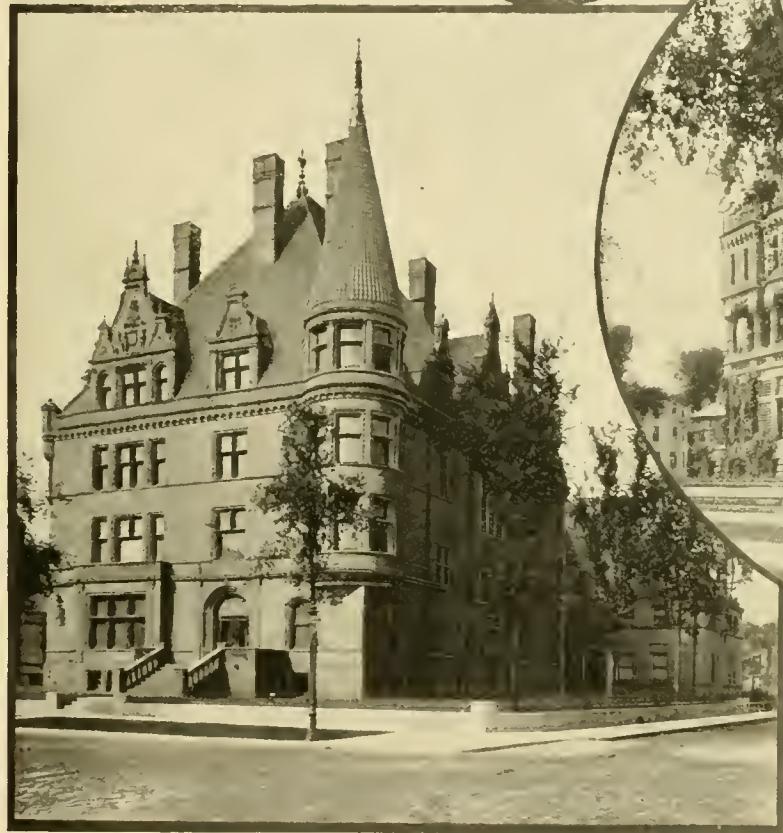
STOCK YARDS AND PACKINGTOWN IN DISTANCE.

Beyond the pens at the stock yards, lies Packingtown, where the slaughtered meats are prepared for the markets of the world. It is here that several of the famous millionaires of Chicago made their great fortunes. One noted packing firm killed 712,000 cattle, 1,714,000 hogs, and nearly 500,000 sheep in a single year. The meat sales aggregated \$66,000,000.



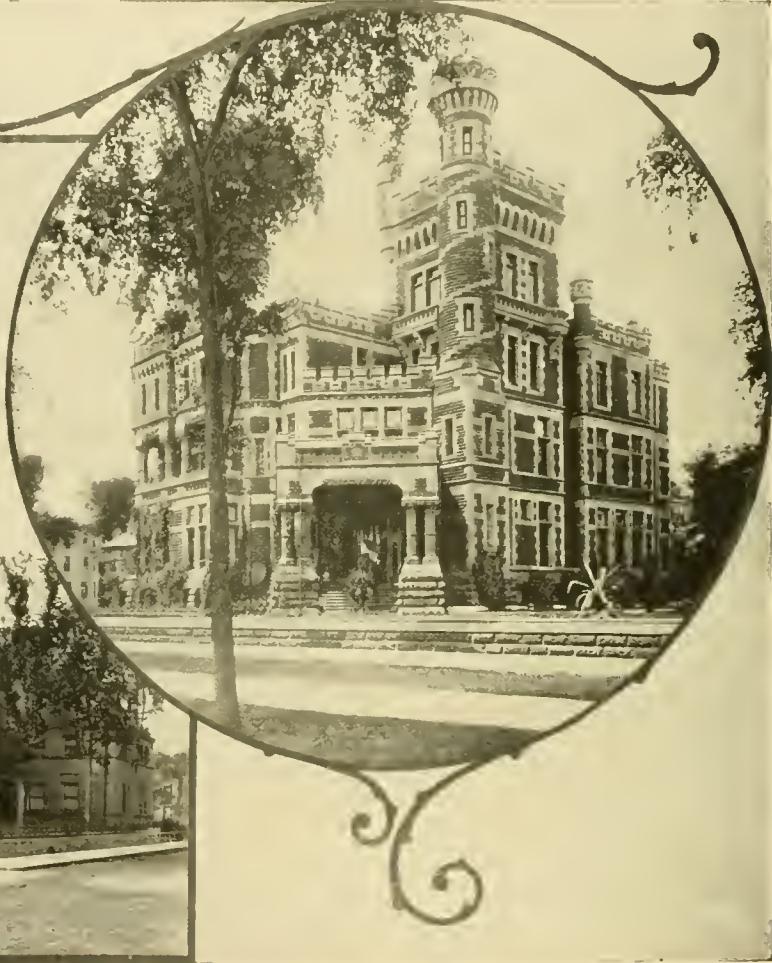
CHICAGO CLUBS

Chicago is noted for the number of her wealthy clubs. Among these are "The Chicago," located in the brownstone building on Michigan Avenue in the center of the city; "The Calumet," Twenty-second Street and Michigan Avenue; "The Union," and "The Standard," the leading Jewish club of the city. Many unmarried business men make their homes in these clubs.



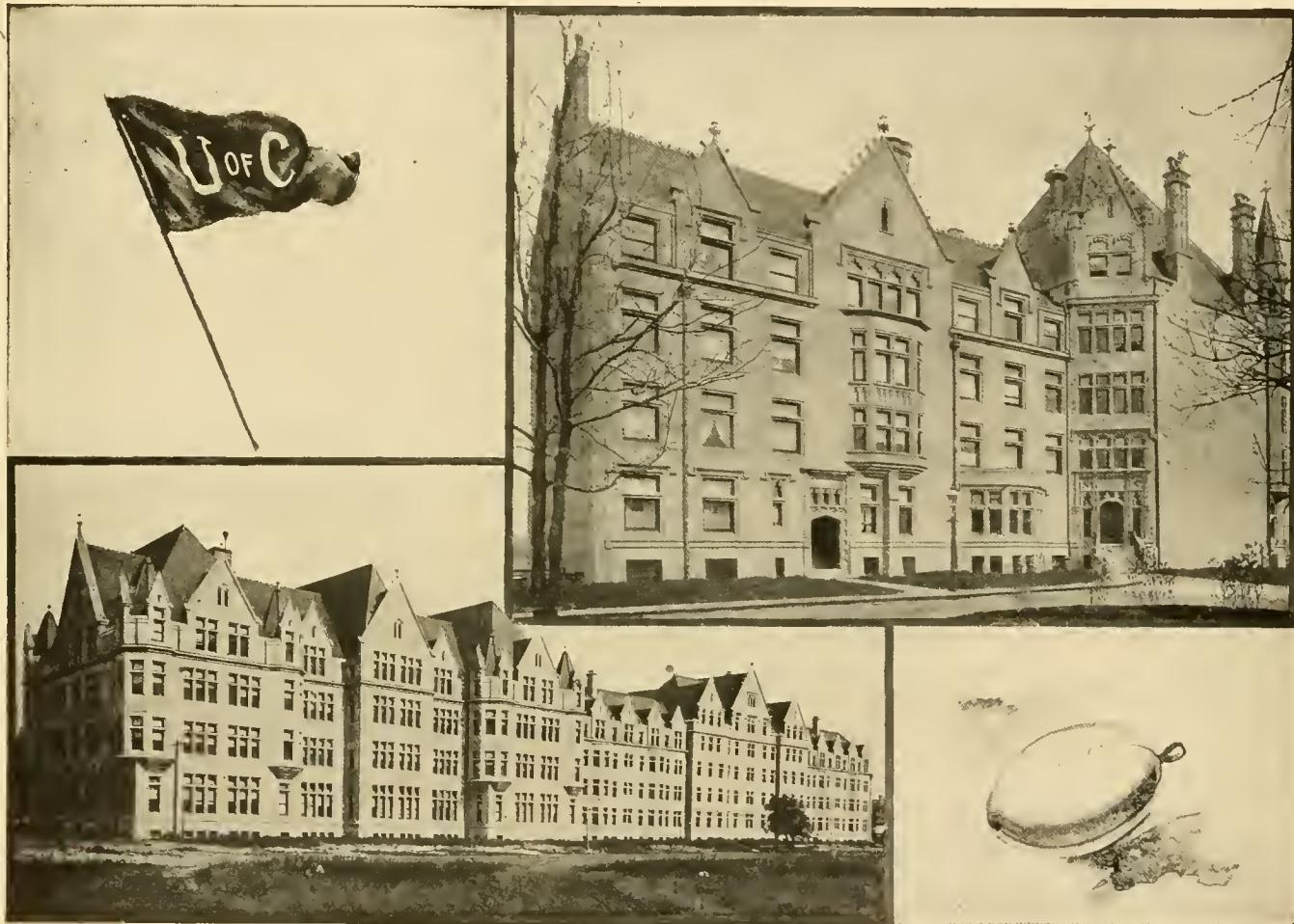
THE ARMOUR RESIDENCE

One of the handsomest residences in Chicago is that of J. Ogden Armour, the millionaire meat packer. It is located on Michigan Avenue in the heart of the fashionable district. It has been the scene of many brilliant social functions.



THE PALMER RESIDENCE.

The magnificent brownstone residence of the late Potter Palmer is on the Lake Shore Drive. It is modeled after the style of the old world castles. Mrs. Palmer still makes it her home when in Chicago. Many social festivities have occurred in this beautiful residence.

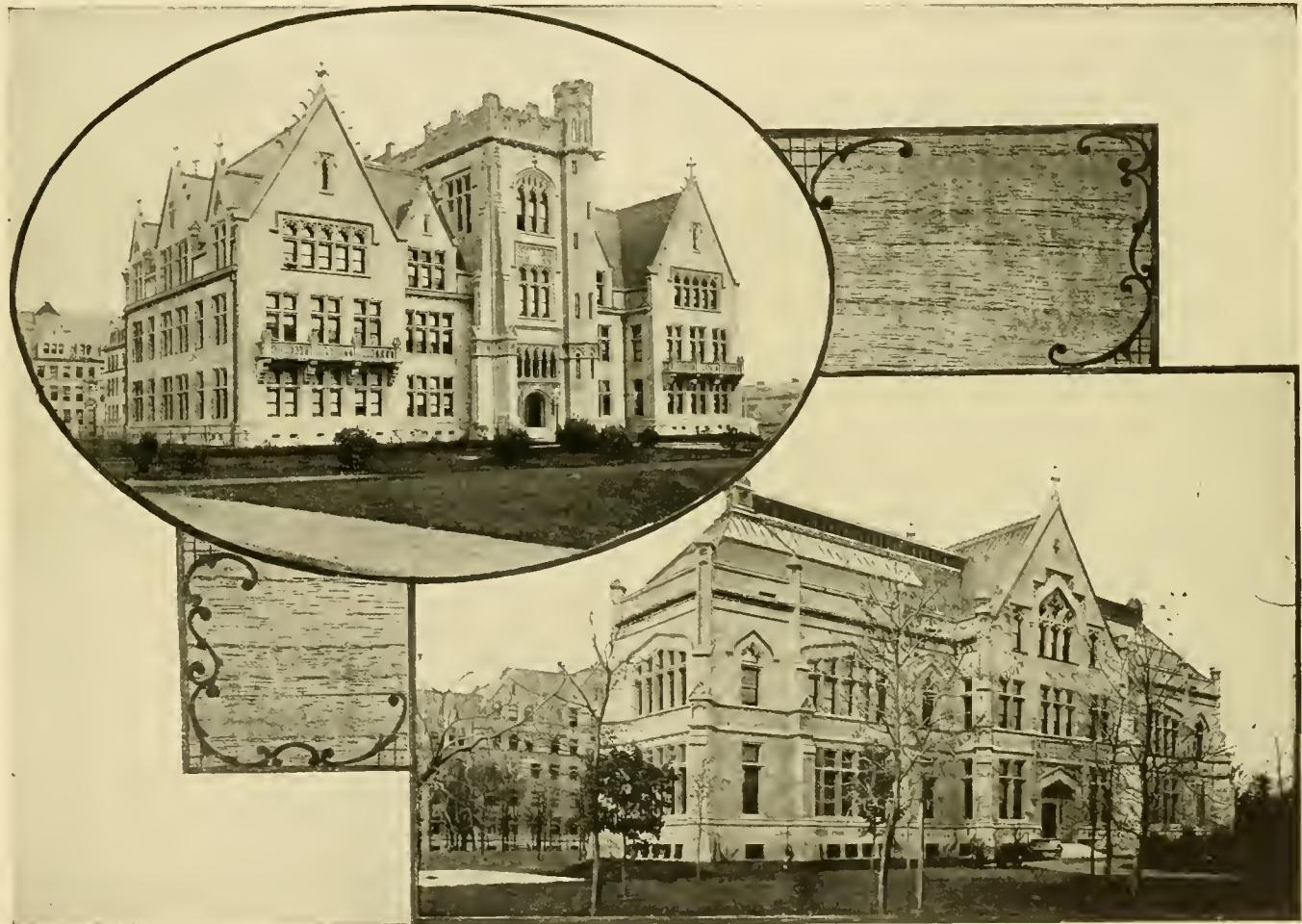


Cobb Hall

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BUILDINGS

The University of Chicago was founded by John D. Rockefeller and opened in October, 1892. It is beautifully situated near the lake front on the south side, and carries nearly five thousand students on its rolls. One of the first buildings erected was Cobb Lecture Hall, built in 1892, a gift of Silas B. Cobb, who gave \$222,000 for the purpose. Another of the noted buildings of the University of Chicago is Kelly Hall. It was the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, a wealthy woman of Chicago, and cost \$63,000.

Kelly Hall

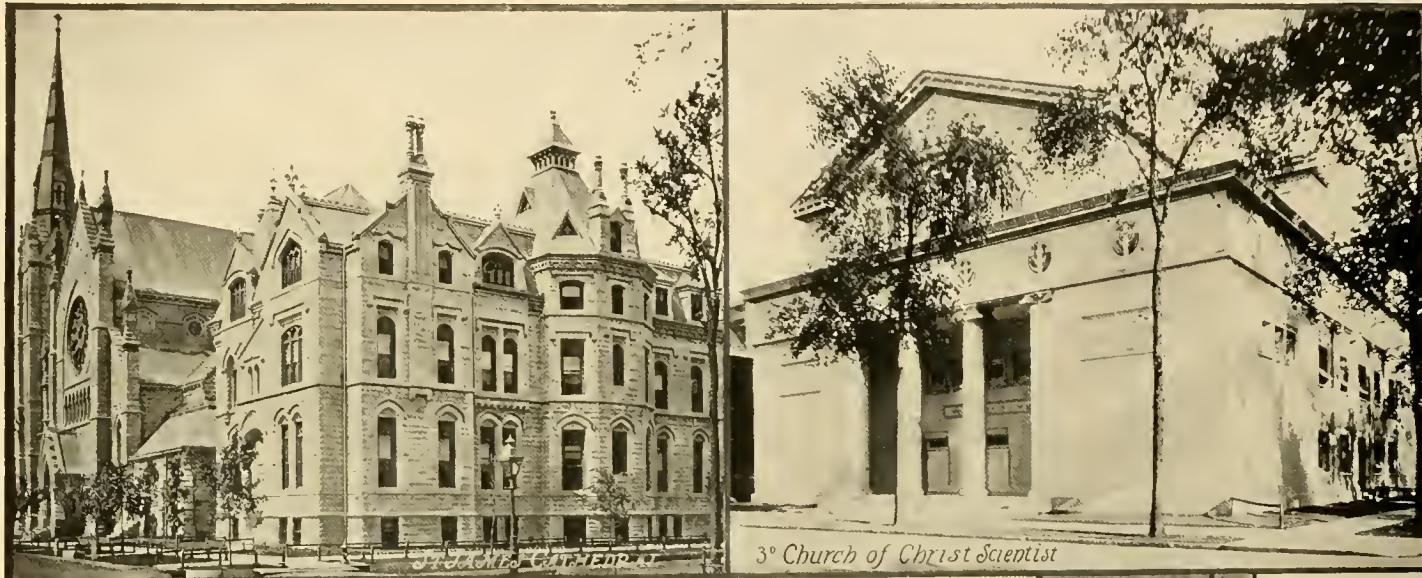


RYERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY

The Ryerson Physical Laboratory is a memorial to Martin A. Ryerson, an old resident of Chicago. In the design and construction of this building, no element of utility has been omitted. An effort was made to include all the desirable features of a first-class physical laboratory.

THE HASKELL ORIENTAL MUSEUM

The Haskell Oriental Museum is one of the most striking buildings of the group of twenty-five or thirty comprised in the University of Chicago. It is the repository of one of the finest Oriental collections in the United States, and was erected in 1896, at a cost of over \$100,000, by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell.



St. James Cathedral

3rd Church of Christ Scientist



UNITY

TYPICAL CHICAGO CHURCH EDIFICES

Chicago is by no means an irreligious city. Here are to be found about eight hundred church buildings representing every shade of religious thought. The ecclesiastical architecture of the city is marked by a pleasing variety, and is unusually well built. The religious bodies of Chicago are strong, prosperous and progressive.



Zion Synagogue

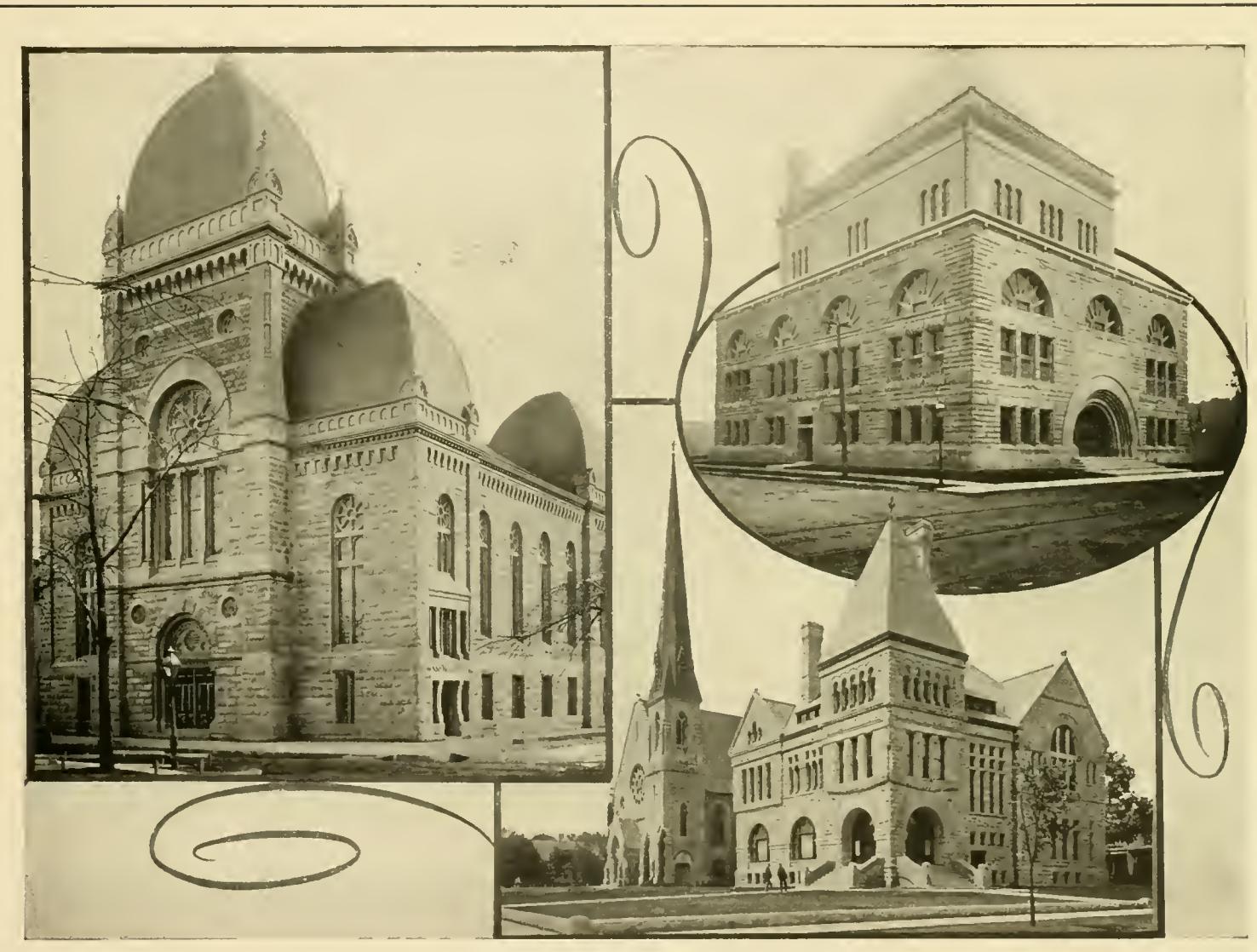


Jewish Temple

TYPICAL CHURCH EDIFICES



Scoville Institute



Unlike older cities, the houses devoted to religious worship are not in the business center or along any of the great avenues of trade. The Baptists have seventy churches and twenty missions; Congregationalists, seventy-nine churches and twenty missions; Episcopalians, forty-seven churches and six missions; German Protestant, fifty-six; Jewish Congregations, thirty-four; Lutherans, sixty-nine; Methodist Episcopalians, ninety-three; Presbyterians, seventy-one, and Roman Catholics, one hundred and thirty-five.



DREXEL BOULEVARD AND FORTY-THIRD STREET

One of the prettiest corners in the city is at Drexel Boulevard and Forty-third Street. Between the two driveways is a veritable park of trees and plants forming a refreshing spectacle for the residents of the neighborhood.

MICHIGAN AVENUE

A portion of Michigan Avenue showing the solid style of architecture in the residential section of that splendid street.



PRAIRIE AND MICHIGAN AVENUES

Prairie and Michigan Avenues are the homes of more millionaires than any other two streets in the city, including such men as Frank O. Lowden, the late Potter Palmer, the late Marshall Field and others. Both streets are rather wide and very well-kept.

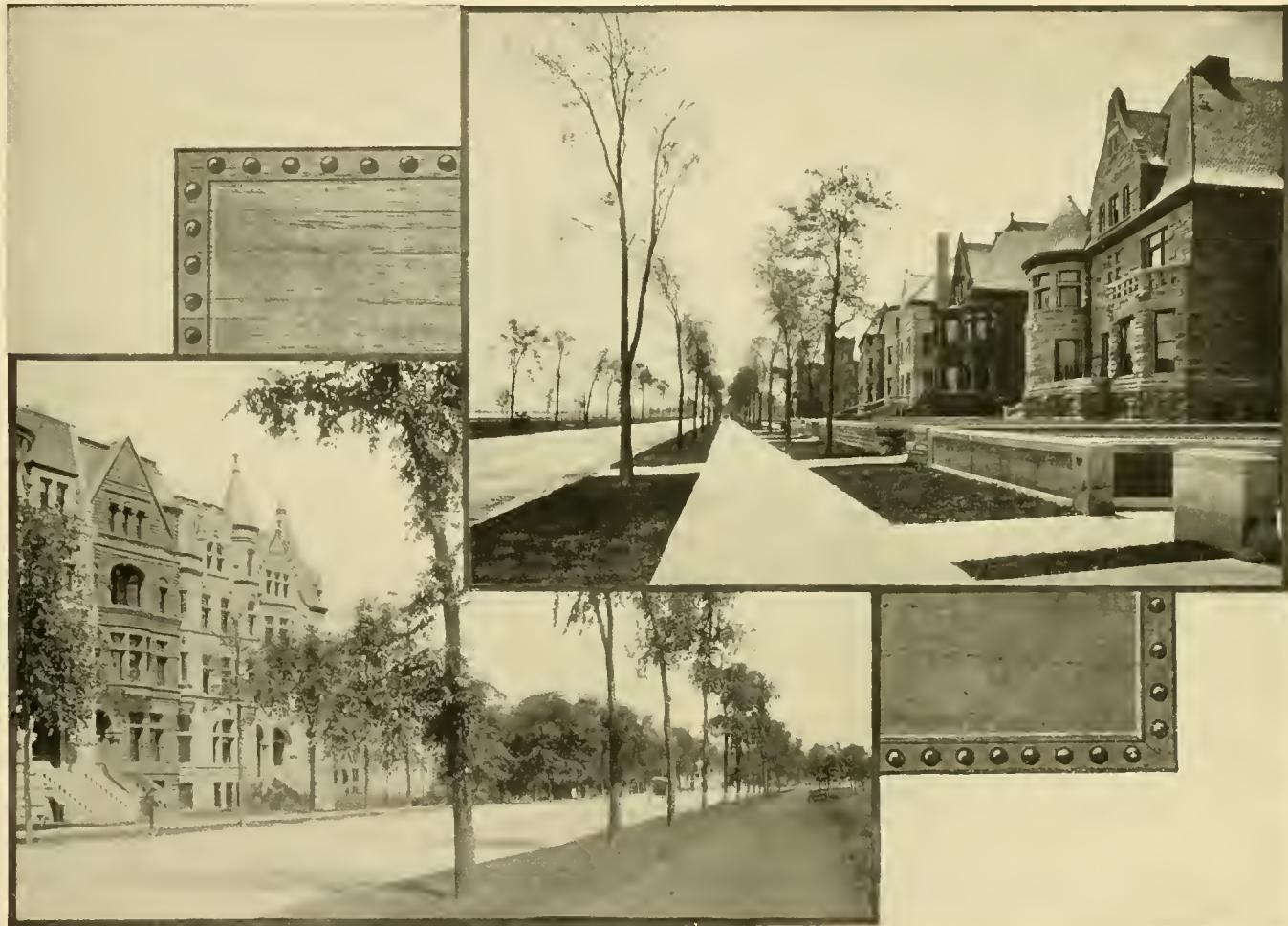


Equestrian Park

GRAND BOULEVARD

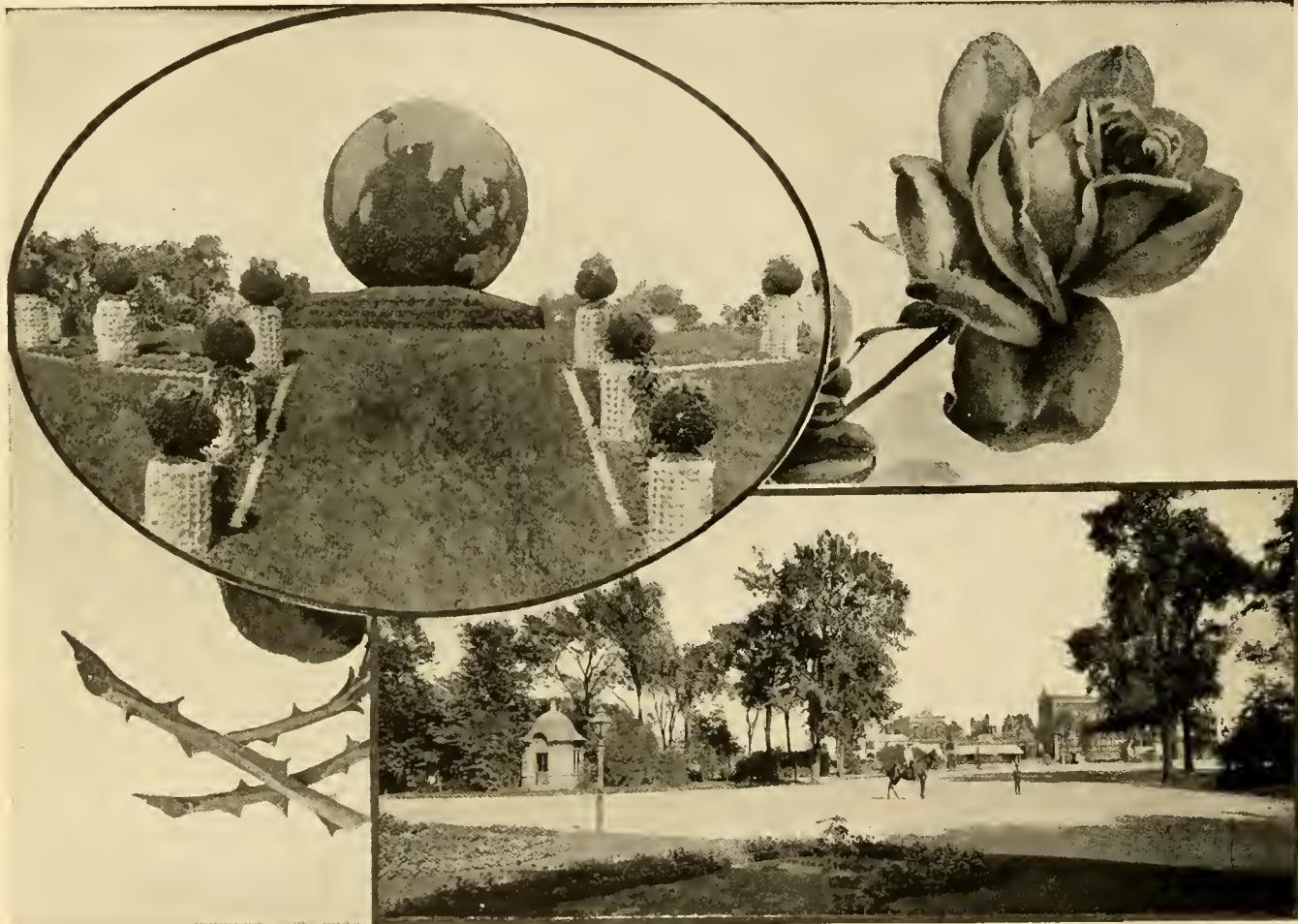
Head of the Driveway

One of the prettiest residential streets in Chicago is the Grand Boulevard. At the head of the driveway at Thirty-fifth Street stands a large fountain where horses as well as persons may refresh themselves. The Equestrian Park is laid between two rows of overshadowing trees. Its use is limited to lovers of horseback exercise.



THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE

The Lake Shore Drive is the ultra fashionable district of Chicago. It extends along the lake front on the North Side. On a fine day the Drive presents an animated scene. Society women in their magnificent equipages invariably choose this street for their afternoon carriage drive. On the right is the shore of the lake with its curling breakers; on the left the beautiful grounds and lagoon of Lincoln Park.



THE WORLD'S FAIR GLOBE

During the World's Fair, Jackson Park was beautified by a novel scheme of gardening. Plants and flowers were grown in the shape of great globes. The same style has been adopted in Washington Park, and the illustration shows one of the World's Fair globes located there.

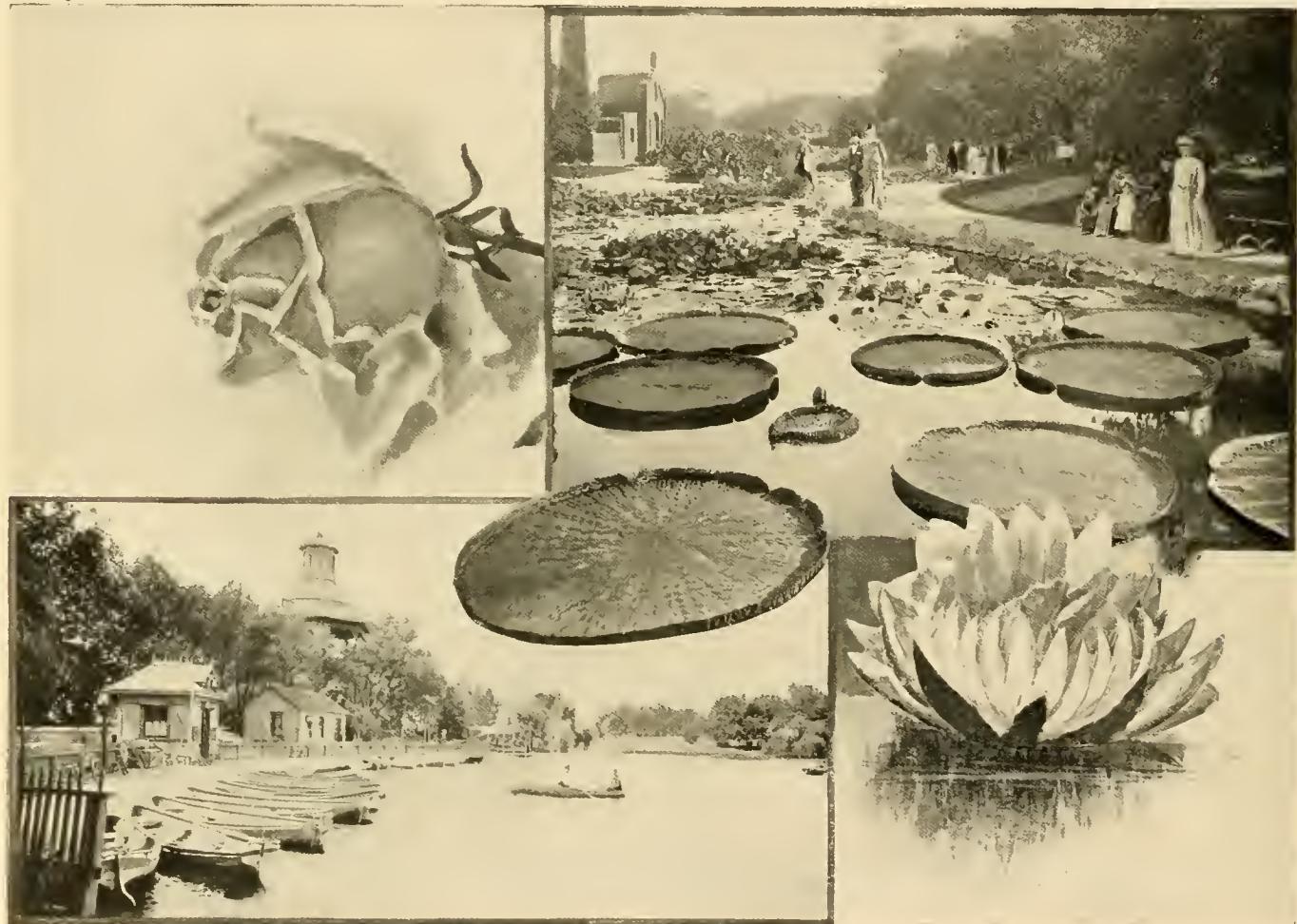
WASHINGTON PARK DRIVE

Washington Park Drive is one of the finest speedways in Chicago. It is located on the South Side adjoining Washington Park and many fine equipages may be seen there on a pleasant day.



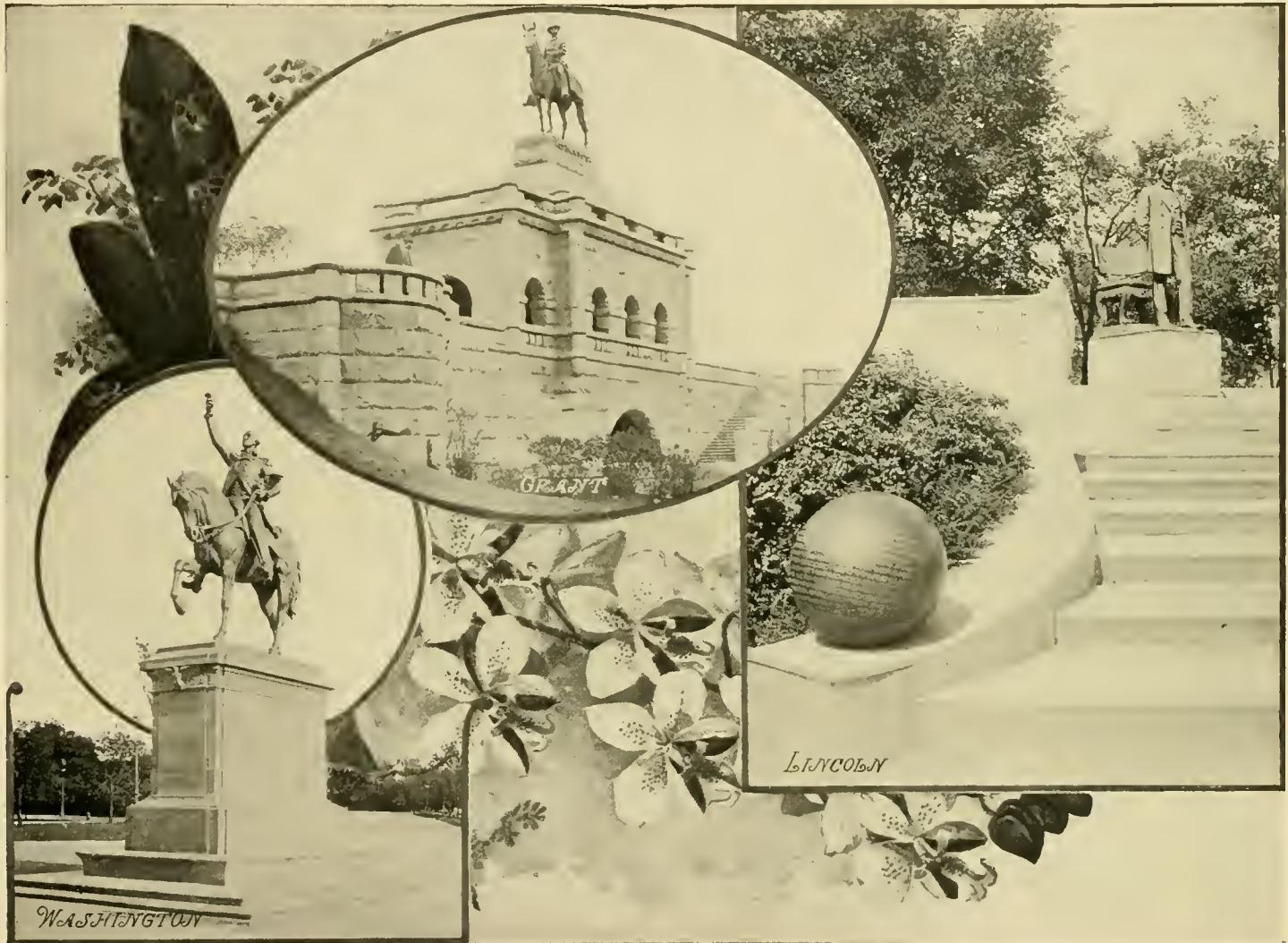
GARFIELD PARK

Garfield Park is the chief and most interesting of the West Side parks. It embraces one hundred and eighty-five acres, including seventeen acres of artificial lake surface. Here are boat houses, refreshment pavilions, a mineral well and very interesting floral conservatories. Free band concerts are constantly given in the summer.



LINCOLN PARK

Lincoln Park is two miles north of the city, lying between North Clark Street and the lake. It contains three hundred and twenty acres, with ten miles of driveways, and has a lake frontage of one and one-half miles. It contains the only zoological garden in Chicago. There is a lagoon here and several small lakes upon which water lilies grow in luxuriant profusion.



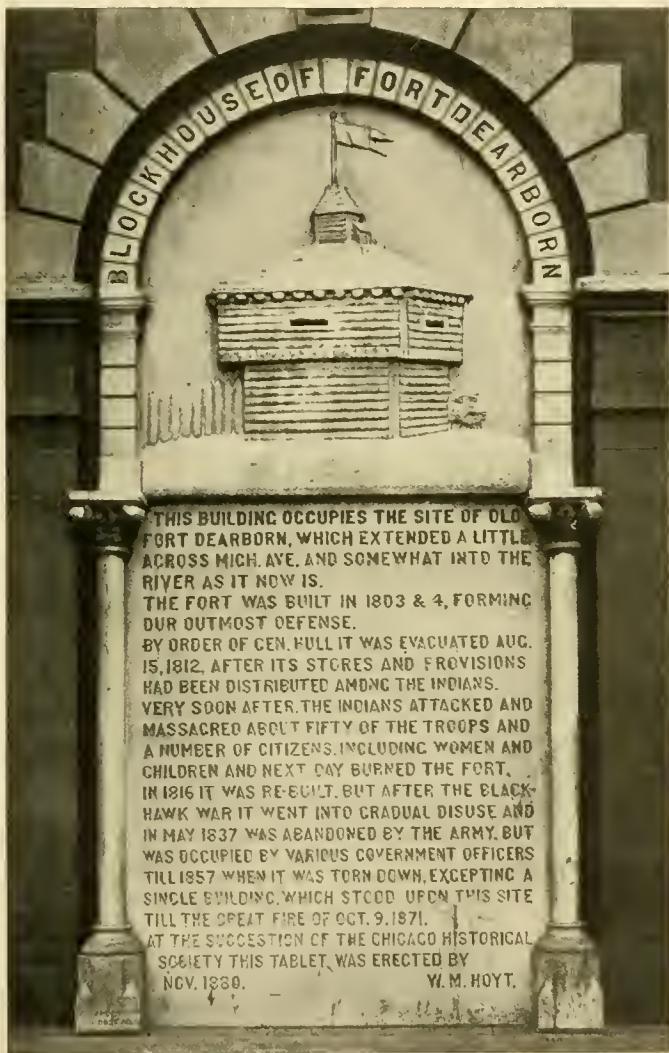
STATUES IN LINCOLN PARK

Lincoln Park is adorned by a number of very notable monuments. Chief among these is a splendid memorial to Abraham Lincoln, executed by St. Gaudens; a striking equestrian figure of Grant, surmounting an artistic base beneath which is a driveway; and an imposing statue of the great Washington.



CHICAGO STATUES

The city contains many sculptured works of art of rare value. The most centrally located of the great statues is that of General John A. Logan in Lake Front Park. The La Salle Monument and the Ryerson Monument are located in Lincoln Park.



FORT DEARBORN MEMORIALS

The Massacre Monument is a beautiful work of sculpture erected on the very spot where the garrison of Fort Dearborn was treacherously attacked by Indians. The group represents, "Black Partridge Saving Mrs. Helm," a heroic incident of the massacre. It was erected by the late George M. Pullman, near whose residence it stands, at Eighteenth Street and Prairie Avenue. The site of Fort Dearborn itself is marked by a marble slab set in a building near the south end of the Rush Street Bridge.



FREE BATHING POOL

One of the most beneficent of Chicago's charities is the public bathing system, a comparatively recent institution. The baths are spacious and well-equipped and the best evidence of their importance is found in the numbers resorting daily to their use. They are open and free to all. The Carter H. Harrison Bath at 192 Mather Street is noted for its especially large patronage.



THE FIELD MUSEUM

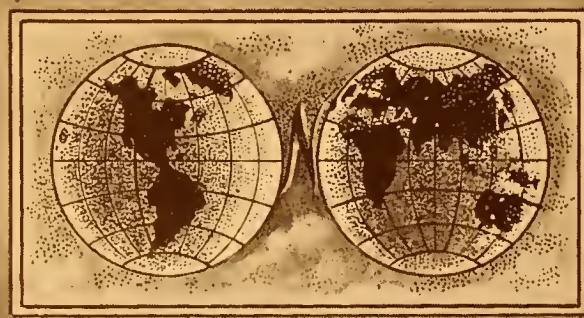
The Art Building of the famous World's Fair of 1893, is the only one of the white structures preserved in Jackson Park. It had its beginning as a permanent institution from the contributions of rare articles by exhibitors at the Exposition. It was first intended to be called "The Columbian Museum," but on an endowment of one million dollars from Marshall Field, its name was changed to "The Field Columbian Museum." It has a course of popular lectures, an established series of publications and several scientific expeditions have been sent out to augment the collections of the museum. A new site has been obtained on the lake front, and Mr. Field has donated ten million dollars for the purpose of erecting the finest museum structure in the world.



FORT SHERIDAN

Fort Sheridan is the regular army post maintained near Chicago by the United States Government. It is considered one of the finest in the country. The view shows the great water tower, a superb piece of masonry, with infantry barracks on either side. These barracks are thoroughly equipped for the comfort of the men and are kept in splendid order. The tower is nearly 230 feet high, built of brick with stone foundations. It was erected at a cost of about \$42,000. The tank capacity is 90,000 gallons.

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